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POETRY.

GENTLE WORDS.

A young rose in summer time

Is beautiful to me,

And glimmers on the grass

That glimmers on the grass;

But gentle words and loving hearts

Are better than the fairest flowers

Or stars that ever shone.

The sun may warm the grass to life,

The dew, the drooping flower,

And eyes grow bright and watch the light

Of autumn's opening hour—

But words that breathe of tenderness,

And smiles we know are true,

Are warmer than the summer time,

And brighter than the dew.

It is not much the world can give

With all its subtle art,

And gold and gems are not the things

To satisfy the heart;

But oh, if these who cluster round

The altar and the hearth,

Have gentle words and loving smiles,

How beautiful is earth!

THE STORY TELLER.

(From the People's Journal.)

THE BLUE EYES.

A TALE OF LONDON STREETS.

Chapter I.

'I am very late, dear Fanny, but I have

twenty things to tell you of which has detained

me to-day,' said Walter Bingham to his wife, as

she met him in the hall with a smiling face and

affectionate welcome. Their house was a small

one in an obscure and fourth-rate street; but

Love and Peace were the guardian angels that

kept the portal, and shed a gaily lustre through

the dwelling.

'Nay,' replied the wife, 'you said that I must

not expect you before five, but that you would

not be later than six; it is not struck, so I am

sure I have no right to complain.'

'Ah, Fanny, you never scold—but you know

very well I meant to be home long ago.'

Walter Bingham's history may be briefly

told. He had been left an orphan when a mere

child, and confided by his father's will to the

guardianship of his maternal uncle, the child's

nearest relative. Mr. Shirley was a thoroughly

worldly man. It would have been a compliment

to call him a 'man of the world,' seeing that his

phrase, truly as it is in its most general meaning,

nevertheless implies a width—a grasp of mind

Walter never possessed; but he was in-

terestingly worldly and selfish in all his aims, nar-

row as they were, without a sympathy beyond

his own hearth, for which indeed in this sense

the orphan was excluded. Fortunately, Walter's

fortune, amounting to about six thousand

pounds, had been so tightly secured in the hands

of trustees, that beyond receiving the appointed

allowance for education, even Mr. Shirley's in-

genuity could not make way with it during the

boy's minority; but he was not without his plans

to appropriate it nevertheless. On one dexter-

ous pretext or another he avoided seeing Walter

in any profession or pursuit until he came of

age; taking care, meanwhile, to make his life

glide away so smoothly, that delays and changes

of purpose, seemed to have arisen from the most

fortunate course of events.

His scheme, however, was to make Walter's

inheritance the nucleus of a fortune for his own

son Charles, a shrewd youth, who added to his

father's characteristics a keener intellect, and, if

possible, a colder heart. In due time, there-

fore, a mercantile project was brought forward,

and in a few weeks a partnership was formed

between the two cousins. Charles Shirley was

at this time seven or eight and twenty; it was

represented that his experience—and circum-

stances had given him a knowledge of business

—should be weighed against Walter's money,

and they started on terms of perfect equality.

A thriving business, however, once established,

the 'experienced' partner had no notion of

another reaping the fruits of his toil. By turns

appealing his dupe—for that is the proper term

—by the proposal of daring and unprincipled

speculations, and impressing him with a sense

of his own inability to cope with anything so great,

he decided on undertaking so important, in less

than six years he contrived to dissolve their

partnership—leaving Walter, it is true, but a

wreck of his property, and yet gaining his end

without any violent rupture or worldly quarrel.

The cousins were as opposite as light from

darkness. Walter Bingham was a nature that

would not swerve aside from the path of strict

integrity for all the temptation of gain which

could be offered him. His own heart had saved

him from many of the evils of an imperfect and

even corrupt training; but his character had

developed rather late, and all which was val-

uable he had learned since he became his own

master, not a few of his early lessons had he un-

learned during the same period. He was now

a great deal too self-reliant to be made the dupe

of any one. He had married, too, and wedded

with a gentle, loving woman, whose finely tem-

pered mind responded to his own highest prin-

ciples and noblest aspiration. Both were devoid

of vulgar ambition, both tested things by their

reality and not by their seeming; and, as is

ever the case in such unions, each felt from this

mutual support firmer of heart for all high pur-

poses than they could have been separately. One

or two plans for realizing an income without

dipping into his diminished capital had been ad-

opted by Walter Bingham, and two or three

years had passed in these experiments without

any very flattering degree of success; and by

the autumn day on which they are introduced

to the reader, the young couple were seriously

thinking of emigrating to Australia. All in all

to each other, there was no tie in England to

make the step a painful one; and they knew

that under any sky their own hearts could make

home.

Their simple dinner was soon over, and

meanwhile Fanny learned how her husband had

been disappointed of seeing one man of business

and had to wait half an hour for another, and

how a stoppage of vehicles in one of the narrow

great thoroughfares had impeded the cab he

had taken to save time, with half a dozen disas-

ters fully sufficient to account for his coming

home just at the dinner hour, instead of in time

to take his wife to a pleasant walk previously.

The evening was chilly, so Fanny proposed a

fire; and they drew their chairs easily near the

cheering blaze. How one enjoys the first fire

of the season (or for that matter one on a cold

summer's day)—it really has an exhilarating ef-

fect, something akin to real sunshine after gloomy

weather. And then Walter Bingham recapitu-

lated the day's adventures, and, among other

things, said—

'I have been haunted all day by the counte-

enance of a child I saw, this morning, and have

only this instant remembered of whom it re-

minded me. You have heard me speak of Lucy

—poor Lucy?'

'You mean the poor servant girl who nursed

you so tenderly through the fever when you were

a boy?'

'I do. Her who was driven from my mother's

house with fiercest anger and in deepest shame.

Vain were all my efforts to discover her

face, for I was but a powerless youth, and those

about me divined that I felt grateful to the out-

cast, and grieved where they only scorned. Fal-

len as she was, there must have been much of

the angel left uncorrupted in that poor girl's

soul. At the very time when desertion and in-

fant, and woman's worst hour of trial was

haunting over her like the gatherings of a thun-

der-cloud, ready, to discharge its death-bolt she

watched beside me with the tenderness of a sis-

ter. Yes, though they who were my kindred,

thought all was done when a doctor was sum-

moned and a hired nurse provided. But it was

poor Lucy who in the lonely hours of the long

night was always near; who could sink up the

pillows to a form and softness like no other;

and from whose hand the cooling drink seemed

always most refreshing; and then when I used

to grieve for the loss of her rest, she would smile

and sadly say, 'I cannot sleep—let me stay here

and be of use.' And often, when I lay between

the fitful waking and dozing of sickness, have I

seen her Blue Eyes glistening with the tears

which did not flow, raised to heaven as if in

silent supplication; while her countenance bore

a look of suffering I can never forget.

And just that look—just those blue eyes—did I

behold in the streets to-day.'

'But you said it was a child you saw,' replied

the young wife, looking involuntarily toward a

pretty little crib of basket work and pine-silk

where slumbered a rosy little Walter. It was

the mention of a child that had first roused her

interest, touching some strange heart-echo, and

to it she easily reverted again, even from poor

Lucy's well known but tragic story.

'Not an infant, my love,' returned Bingham,

'but a boy of some twelve or fourteen years of

age. I was endeavoring to make a short cut in

to Holborn, guiding my steps rather by the com-

pass than by my recollection of the map of Lon-

don, when suddenly I found myself in the midst

of a densely populated but evidently most

wretched neighborhood. Lost in reverie—

'Oh, do break yourself of that habit! I am

sure you will be run over one of these days if

you don't,' interrupted Fanny, taking her hus-

band's hand; but he continued—

'I believe I was first aroused from my rever-

ies by the sensation of a change in the atmos-

phere to something more disagreeable than I had

before. Close and fetid it was to

say, an intolerable degree; and no wonder when I

looked on the scene around me. I was in the

midst of dilapidated habitations, which yet seem-

ed swarming with tenants, if I might judge from

the throngs of half-starved, half-clothed, un-

dered creatures of both sexes and of all ages by whom

I was surrounded. Men brutalized I would say

from the rough hand which grasped him, pro-

hibiting by ignorance, with a stolid look un-

lightened by any gleam of intelligence, save that

which to my mind is more revolting than idio-

tism—low cunning; women of demeanor as

coarse, and using language as foul as their com-

panions, with long and bushy hair matted about

their faces, and all—both men and women—

more or less idling; some lounging at doors and

windows, snooking or quarreling; and even

where there was the pretence of enjoyment, it

was conducted in so listless a manner that it

could not be associated with industry.

'The children, mimics as they always are, re-

flected the scene around them; yet, though

equally abject, emaciated, and miserable, there

was on the whole, more activity about them,

more human intelligence—they seemed only un-

dergoing a process of corruption—the seal of

it, ironical degradation was not fixed. Still

even in their play—and how wonderful it is

that such children should play at all?—there

was the same animal selfishness to be traced as

that which seemed written on the adult counte-

nances, the same cheek at momentary success,

and the same absence to all generous sympathy.'

'To all this, however, there was one excep-

tion. Sitting on a doorstep, at a little distance

from a ragged, dirty, noisy group of urchins

was the boy to whom I alluded. He had evidently

been weeping bitterly, but there was a lull after

the passion of tears, and his blue eyes were rais-

ed to the sky with an expression of hopeless

misery I can never forget. It has haunted me

all day; and the very intensity with which, at

that moment, I tried to recall the likeness to my

memory, robbed me of the presence of mind—

or instinct rather—which should have prompted

me to question the poor child. But I had little

time for reflection; at the instant, a ruf-

finely looking man came forward, and seizing the

boy with the authority of a master, began cuff-

ing him with his fist, as he half drove, half

dragged him along. Amid the storm of im-

precations which accompanied these proceedings,

I could understand was, that the boy had lost,

or been robbed of a penny, with which he had

been intrusted to pay the postage of a letter—

'Strange, Fanny, is it not? that I cannot forget

that poor boy?'

Chapter II.

Winter had passed away—a long, cold win-

ter; yet to the well housed, well clothed, well

warmed, well fed, a season many of social, gen-

eral, or studious hours profitably passed, and

pleasant to remember. In a well furnished, well

carpeted, chamber, with the cheerful fire

as a magnet of the room—and the book, or the

THE LOST CHILD FOUND.

It will be recollected by many of our readers, that a notice appeared in the Argus a few months since, signed by James Wilbur of Bethel, advertising for his lost child. Mr. Wilbur resided at the time of losing his son, near Sandy River Pond, in Franklin County. He has since moved to Bethel, because the sight of the place whence the child wandered was so painful to his wife, that after his loss she could not reside there longer.

The facts of the case were, that in 1827, twenty years ago, the child, a boy two years and ten months old, went out one day to meet the other children, and never returned. Searches were made, but the child they never saw again. The neighbors turned out and spent days and nights in fruitless search. Universal sympathy prevailed. But at last they wearied, returned to their avocations, and newer wonders crowded it from their minds. Not so, however, with the parents. The father wandered up and down the earth, wherever he heard of a strange child, or the rumor of one being found. The mother wept for the lost one and would not be comforted. Notices were issued, and every body that heard the tale pined the parents, and each did all he could to relieve their distress. But it was of no avail. The child was lost, and no clue could be found to its recovery. Whether he had fallen a prey to the wild beast or the Indian, or had wasted to death by starvation, who could tell? The horrid phantom of such a death was ever before their eyes.

Some thought that an old hunter by the name of Robbins had stolen the child. He had been seen at the time, lurking about the premises. He was an old offender, had been tried for petty thefts and afterwards was imprisoned for the murder of Hinds & Son in 1828, but made his escape. But not evidence, or confession could be got from him, and the matter faded away, with the lapse of years, from the memory of men.

The parents however persevered. They could not forget, and again issued their advertisements calling for information of their lost child.

A week or two since, two of Mr. Wilbur's daughters, at work in the Saco factories, saw among a body of Indians encamped there, a white young man, in whom they thought they recognized a resemblance to their family. They accosted him, and soon claimed him as a brother. Of course he had no knowledge of them, but wished to see their father. They sent for the old gentleman, and the recognition on his part was complete. The young man, now 23 years old, had been told many stories of his abduction. The Indians are now encamped at Cape Elizabeth, opposite to this city, with the youth and his wife for he married an Indian girl last Spring.

He has promised his father he will go with him to Bethel, where the old gentleman intends to build him a house, and give him all the license he wants to roam about in the woods, in consonance with the habits of almost his whole life. The father came into our office on Thursday to tell us of his success. He was as happy as a boy just let out of school.

The mother has not yet seen him. From her intense and lasting affection, as manifested through long years of disappointment, we judge the meeting will be one worthy the pencil of a Hogarth.—[Argus.]

ANIMAL AFFECTION.—Messrs. Gendron & Co., contractors on the Boston water works, had a valuable cart horse severely injured a few days since near Cohasset village. The animal was led home to the stable, where about fifty horses are generally kept. The hostler owns a water spaniel, who for some months has been constantly about among the horses in the stable, living on terms of great friendship with them. Immediately after the disabled horse was led in, he laid down, and began to exhibit great signs of distress. The spaniel at once ran to the horse and commenced fawning around him, licking the poor animal's face, and in divers other ways manifesting his sympathy with the sufferer. The struggles and groans of the horse being continued, the dog sought his master, and drew his attention to the wounded horse, and manifested great satisfaction when he found his master employed in bathing the wounded animal, and otherwise ministering to his wants. The hostler continued his care of the horse until a late hour in the night, and then called the dog to go home, but the affectionate creature would not leave his suffering friend, and continued by him all night. And up to the time we last heard from the dog—forty-eight hours after the horse was injured—the faithful spaniel had not left the suffering horse day or night, for a minute, not even to eat; and from his appearance, it is believed that he has scarcely slept at all. He is constantly on the alert; not suffering any one to come near the horse except those attached to the stable, and the owner of the animal; and his whole appearance is one of extreme distress and anxiety. He often lays his head on the horse's neck, caresses him and licks around his eyes; which kindness the poor horse acknowledges by a grateful look and other signs of recognition.

The above statements, which may be relied on for their accuracy, furnish one of the most remarkable and affecting exhibitions of animal kindness that we have ever met with; and should cover with shame the unfeeling creatures called men, who beat and abuse that noble and most useful of animals, without stint or remorse, and are utterly destitute of sympathy for the whole brute creation.

Veracruz is at present healthy compared with New Orleans. In the latter city, the deaths are near 100 per day, while in Veracruz, the average number of coffins furnished to the hospitals, does not exceed 7 per day.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch of Monday.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.
An aged lady named Mary Morrison, wife of Samuel Morrison residing in Millis Township, in Alleghany County, Penn., was murdered on Friday last, and afterwards burned to ashes by her step daughter. The facts, as far as we have been able to learn are these:

On Friday morning Mr. Morrison started to the city with produce for the market, leaving his wife and daughter at home. The daughter is a woman about 35 years of age, rather a simple creature, and considered by the neighbors as insane. Mrs. Morrison has, from her childhood, been subjected to spasmodic spells. On the afternoon in question she was taken with one of these spells, and being on the floor under the influence of the fit, her step-daughter, Sarah Morrison, beat her on the head with a fire shovel, until it is supposed, she killed her, and then threw her into the fire, and kept piling on the fuel until she burned her almost to ashes, there not being bones enough left of the body to fill a quart measure.

The step daughter after consuming the horrible and tragic act of burning the mother, carefully scrubbed the floor to obliterate the traces of blood, and then made her escape to the woods. Mr. Whitaker, a brother of Mrs. Morrison visited the house on Saturday morning, and found it deserted, but there being a very disagreeable stench he suspected that all was not right, and immediately commenced a search of the premises.

On examining the fire place, whence the smell proceeded, he discovered a number of small bones, and the jam spotted over with blood. Several of the neighbors were called in, and started in pursuit of the step daughter, who was arrested a few miles from the scene of the tragedy. She confessed the atrocious murder, and assigned as her reason for doing so that "her father, step-mother and herself could not agree, and she thought the best thing she could do was to burn her up." She also confessed the manner in which she consummated the act, and was committed to jail.

Mrs. Morrison the deceased, was a sister of Dr. Whitaker, of Alleghany city, and is said to have been of mild and gentle disposition, when not under the influence of the spasmodic spells to which she was subject. Her untimely and tragical death is regretted and mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

"SMALL POTATOES." This term is so generally reproachful that the person or thing to which it is applied is placed in the lowest attitude. But even small potatoes should not be despised, as the following facts, which were related to us by one of our townsmen who derived most profit from the proceeding, fully illustrates.

Some years ago a gentleman visiting a farmer in Tolland, Connecticut, took from his pocket a small intruder, which somehow got in there at home. It was thrown out with a smile, and the farmer taking it into his hand to look at it, a curious little boy of twelve at his elbow asked what it was. Oh nothing but a potatoe my boy—take and plant it—and you shall have all that you can raise from it till you are free. The lad took it, and the farmer thought no more about it at that time. The boy, however, not despising small potatoes, carefully divided it into as many pieces as he could find eyes, put them into the ground, the product was carefully put aside in the fall, and seed for several hills was obtained for the next spring. The product was all kept for seed, until in the fourth year, the yield being good, the actual product was four hundred bushels; the farmer, seeing the prospect that the potatoe yield would by another year cover his whole farm, asked to be released from his promise.

With the same calculation, prudence, and industry, how many who are disposed to regard the trifling things on which fortunes are built as too "small potatoes" to receive their attention, would have been in independent circumstances, if they had husbanded small advantages. Small potatoes should not be despised, even though there be but few in a hill. Portsmouth Journal.

GETTING A MISER'S HEART OPEN. The Legislature of Rhode Island lately pledged a large sum for a Lunatic Asylum in that State, on condition that seventy thousand dollars could be secured by private donations. Miss Dix undertook to raise the amount. Among the rich men of Providence, is one who had been famed for his miserly habits. Miss Dix proposed to give him a call. Her friends dissuaded, but she resolved to try.

"She knocked at the old miser's door, was admitted, and immediately stated the object of her visit. He was unusually courteous, but still evaded the main question, and endeavored to turn the conversation to other subjects. But Miss Dix would not allow him to wander, all the time urging such considerations as she thought best adapted to touch him on right spot. Finally he got a little impatient and exclaimed, half petulently, 'What would you have, madam?' She tapped him confidently on the shoulder and replied—'Forty thousand dollars.' The old man was moved—he paled the floor in agitation, but suddenly stopping before Miss Dix, he said, 'You shall have it.' And he was as good as his word. The projectors of this noble institution have to thank the reputed miser for forty thousand dollars of the seventy thousand which it was incumbent on them to raise."

A NOVEL IDEA. A proposition has been started in Philadelphia to have a large iron tube three feet in diameter, to extend from Port Carbon to Philadelphia. The expense is estimated at about fourteen millions of dollars, and there is sufficient descent to make practicable.

It is stated that the late Silas Wright leaves property to the amount of only \$10,000.

GENERAL SCOTT'S LAST BATTLES.

The evening papers contain a telegraph despatch, dated at Richmond, confirming, by later accounts from Vera Cruz, the news of the battles which the Mexicans defeated in defence of their city, and of their defeat.

By the terms of the armistice entered into, neither army is to receive any reinforcements, nor construct any new defences while it continues; nor interfere with each other in any way without forty-eight hours notice.

It does not appear that the city had been occupied by our troops. According to a letter from Mr. Kendall, dated Tacubaya, Aug. 22, the archbishop's palace of that place was occupied by Gen. Scott and suite. As stated before, Gen. Scott has fought two battles with the Mexicans—the most fierce and sanguinary of any which have been fought during the hostilities with Mexico. In both these battles the Americans were victorious, and the enemy suffered severe loss.

The result of these battles was an armistice with the enemy, supposed to have been entered into at the instance of the British minister. At the last advice the city of Mexico was not taken and it was thought that another battle would have to be fought before it could be captured. On the 14th ult., Capt. Danneon, on a reconnaissance expedition, ascertained that it was practicable to open a new road from Choleca to St. Augustin, which was done with all possible dispatch.

On the 15th a large body of our forces, under the command of Generals Worth, Quitman, and Pillow and Twigg, moved forward on that road, thus turning the fortifications of El Penon on which Santa Anna had expended so much labor.

On the 17th General Worth with his army arrived within sight of the capital, and was greeted by the advanced posts of the enemy with a tremendous fire, which was silenced by Smith's light artillery, and the enemy's pikets were driven in.

On the 18th General Scott reached San Augustin with the main body; while General Worth, with the advance, was pushed forward on the main road. In a hot skirmish with the enemy, Captain Thornton of the dragoons was killed. By cutting a new road, with great difficulty, the strong posts of San Angel and San Antonio were turned, in the same manner as the fort of El Penon. In a skirmish here, a number of the enemy were killed and taken prisoners. The positions taken by General Worth at Buena Vista, was attacked by a shot and shells, by the Mexicans batteries, but without any material results except demolishing many of the buildings.

On the 19th, Generals Twigg and Pillow advanced towards Contera, with a view to cut off the reinforcements which were despatched to General Valencia. During a heavy cannonade from the enemy's batteries, Lieut. Johnson Calender was badly wounded. At 4 o'clock P. M., General Scott arrived on the battle field and seeing the unexpected number and force of the enemy, ordered up the troops under General Shields to prevent the threatening junction of the Mexican forces in the city with the army of Valencia.

The order of the battle by Valencia was skillful and imposing. His batteries of artillery were supported by infantry, with his cavalry in the rear, but he was thrown into confusion by a cavalry charge by Colonel Riley, and night stopped the firing. A heavy rain now set in, which lasted for six hours. Our troops finding the enemy much stronger than was expected, were compelled to bivouac on the field, without blankets, exposed to the storm.

On the 20th, another attack was ordered by General Worth on the army of Valencia, which after a fierce conflict, was entirely routed. His formidable batteries were carried by storm by General Smith with the 15th U. S. artillery. The loss of the enemy was very great—1500 were taken prisoners, including Generals Blanco, Gracia, Mendoza, and Salas. A large quantity of ammunition, stores, camp equipage, &c., fell into the hands of the Americans—and 700 of the Mexicans were killed, including many officers. Centra was now in the power of the Americans.

Gen. Worth was ordered to fall back and capture Antonio, which had been occupied by the enemy, and then move forward on the great road leading to the capital. The main body of the army marched upon San Angel and Choyula where a severe fight succeeded, but the enemy were defeated with the loss of three guns.

At one o'clock, on the 20th, the battle commenced in earnest, and lasted for two hours, when their whole force was completely routed. The Mexican army was composed of from fifteen to twenty thousand fresh troops, and they were entrenched in a very strong position, and commanded by Santa Anna, who fled from the field at an early hour, followed by a large body of young men, belonging to the city of Mexico, from which force much was expected.

The loss on the American side was severe—and was particularly so upon the South Carolina and New York regiments of volunteers. Smith's battalion of the 6th U. S. Infantry, Magruder's and Taylor's batteries of the South Carolina regiment, were nearly cut to pieces.

The Mexican loss of course was very great—Thirteen Mexican generals were killed and wounded—and more ammunition was captured than had been used in Mexico by Gen. Scott's whole army.

List of officers killed and wounded: Killed. Of the regular army—Major Mills, 15th artillery; Captain Bruke, 1st artillery; Captain Ho-man, 7th infantry; Captain Thornton, 2d dragoons; Captain Capron, 1st artillery; Captain Quayle, 2d artillery; Captain Anderson, 2d infantry; Lieut. Irons, 1st artillery, attached to General Cadwallader's staff; Lieut. Preston Johnson, 1st artillery, attached to Magruder's

Battery; Lieut. Easley, 2d infantry; Lieut. Woodman, 15th infantry; Lieut. Hasmeine, 1st artillery.

Volunteers—Lieut. Chandler, New York regiment; Colonel P. M. Butler, Lieut. D. Adams, and Lieut. W. R. Williams, South Carolina regiment.

Wounded—Regular Army—Colonel Clark, 6th infantry, slightly; Colonel Morgan, 15th infantry, severely; Major Wade, 3d artillery, severely; Major Seconium, 6th infantry, slightly; Captain Wassels, 2d infantry, severely; Capt. Philip Kearney, 1st dragoons, left arm shot off; Captain McKennels, 3d dragoons, Capt. Craig, 3d infantry, Captain Ross, 9th infantry, Capt. J. R. Smith, 2d infantry, severely; Capt. Chapman, 5th infantry, Captain Johnson, 9th infantry, Captain Holden, 12th infantry, Capt. Hathaway, 3d artillery, Captain Hoffman, 6th infantry, slightly; Lieut. Schuyler Hamilton, 1st infantry, attached to Scott's staff, severely; Lieut. Holloway, 8th infantry, attached to Smith's light battalion, severely; Lieut. Bacon, 6th infantry, Lieut. Callender, of the ordinance, commanding howitzer battery, severely; Lieut. Herman Thorn, 3d dragoons; Lieut. Henderson, 6th infantry, Lieut. Hundert, 6th infantry, severely; Lieut. Boynton, 1st artillery, attached to Taylor's battery, slightly; Lieut. Lorimer Graham, acting with first dragoons, severely; Lieut. Van Buren, rifles, slightly; Lieut. Martin, 1st artillery, right arm shot off; Lieut. Goodall, 18th infantry, mortally; Lieut. Farrell, 5th infantry, attached to Smith's light battery severely; Lieut. Lugenbell, 5th infantry, slightly; Lieut. Bee and Chandler, of the 3d infantry, slightly; Lieut. Hollins, 4th infantry, slightly; Lieut. Tilden, 2d infantry, severely; Lieut. Gardiner, 2d infantry; Lieut. Sprague, 9th infantry, slightly; Lieut. Palmer, 9th infantry, severely; Lieut. Bucknor, 6th infantry, slightly; Lieut. Cram, 9th infantry, slightly; Lieut. Simkin, 12th infantry, slightly; Lieut. Petermell, 15th infantry, slightly; Lieut. Bennett, 15th infantry.

New York Volunteers—Col. Burnett, 7th regiment, Captain Fairchild, slightly; Captain Dicman, Lieut. Sweeney, severely; Lieut. Keening, slightly; Lieut. Cooper, severely; Lieut. McCabe, slightly; Lieut. Potter, severely; Lieut. Griffin, Lieut. Malanewsky, slightly.

South Carolina Volunteers—Col. Dickenson, severely; Capt. James D. Blandine, slightly; Adjutant Canley, severely; Lieut. Sumpter, Capt. K. S. Moffat, slightly; Lieut. K. S. Billings, Lieut. J. R. Clark, dangerously; Lieut. J. W. Steen, Lieut. J. R. Davis, Lieut. Desenclue, slightly; Lieut. James Abney, severely.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH FOR THE BOSTON POST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.
Despatches for government have been received. The intelligence heretofore received is fully confirmed. On the 20th ult., the American forces, 7000 men, met the enemy at Choleca, three or four miles from the capital. The Mexicans were 32,000 strong, posted behind immense batteries of artillery.

After two hours' conflict our troops swept every thing before them at the point of the bayonet. The American loss was about 1000. Mexican loss estimated at 5000. The armistice was agreed upon by five commissioners appointed on the Mexican side, at the head of whom was Gen. Herrera. The commissioners had two meetings, and were to hold a third meeting on the 30th.

Gen. Valencia escaped with two companies to Taluco, and has pronounced against Santa Anna and peace. There is still another express at Washington confirming the Mexican news.

LETTER FROM MR. BUCHANAN ON THE WILMOT PROVISION.

The following letter from the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State of the United States, addressed to the democracy of Berks county, Pennsylvania, is important on account of the views it expresses upon the question of slavery. It will be perceived that the letter takes ground in favor of the extension of the Missouri compromise line to any new territory which we may acquire from Mexico, and against a renewal of the Wilmot provision discussion in Congress, as a useless agitation of a question any practical importance, for the reason that slavery can never be introduced into any new territory which we may thus acquire, as the soil and climate are wholly unsuited to slave labor. The views of the letter are expressed with the clearness and directness characteristic of its author; and whether assented to or not, they will command the candid consideration of the country: [Augusta Age.]

From the Pennsylvania Press.
Washington, Aug. 25, 1847.

Gentlemen—I have been honored by the receipt of your kind invitation to unite with the Democracy of Old Berks, in their harvest home celebration, to be held at Reading, on Saturday, the 28th inst. I should esteem it both a pleasure and a privilege to be present on that interesting occasion; it is, therefore, with regret I have to inform you that my public duties during the present week will render this impossible.

I rejoice to observe that the glorious democracy of "Old Berks" are buckling on their armor, and preparing for the approaching contest. It is long since any state election has involved such important consequences for the democracy of the Union as the approaching election for Governor of Pennsylvania. On its result will probably depend the ascendancy of the democracy of the Union for years to come. Hence our democratic brethren of other states are witnessing the contest with intense anxiety. The field is a fair one; our candidate well-tried, able and honest; and he has been regularly nominated by the party. Should he be defeated the

attempt will be vain to explain the decision of the ballot boxes in any other manner than by admitting that the whigs have the majority.

Our candidate for canal commissioner is, also, above all reproach, both personally and politically, and is eminently qualified for the duties of that important office. If, under such circumstances, the democratic keystone should give way, there is great danger that the arch may tumble into pieces. In this contest, emphatically, he that is not for us is against us. I do not apprehend defeat, unless our wily foe should first fall us into security by making no extraordinary public efforts, and then, at the eleventh hour, quietly steal a march upon us, as they have done in some other states. Our vigilance ought to be constantly on the alert, until the moment of victory.

The question of slavery, in one of its ancient aspects, has been recently revived and threatens to convulse the country. The democratic party of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time for the approaching storm. Their best security in the hour of danger, is to cling fast to their time honored principles. A sacred regard for the federal constitution and for the reserved rights of the states is the immutable basis on which the party can alone safely rest. This has saved us from the inroads of abolition. Northern democrats are not expected to approve slavery in the abstract; but they owe it to themselves, as they value the Union, and all the political blessings which bountifully flow from it, to abide by the compromises of the constitution, and leave the question where that instrument has left it, to the states wherein slavery exists. Our fathers have made this agreement with their brethren of the south; and it is not for the descendants of either party, in the present generation, to cancel this solemn compact. The abolitionists, by their efforts to annul it, have arrested the natural progress of emancipation, and done great injury to the slaves themselves.

After Louisiana was acquired from France by Mr. Jefferson, and when the states of Missouri, which constituted a part of it, was about to be admitted into the Union, the Missouri question arose, and in its progress threatened the dissolution of the Union. This was settled by the men of the last generation, as other important and dangerous questions have been settled, in a spirit of mutual concession. Under the Missouri compromise, slavery was forever prohibited north of 36 deg. 30 min.; and south of this parallel the question was left to be decided by the people. Congress, in the admission of Texas, following in the footsteps of their predecessors, adopted the same rule; and, in my opinion, the harmony of the states, and even the security of the Union itself, require that the line of the Missouri compromise should be extended to any new territory which we may acquire from Mexico.

I should entertain the same opinion, even if I were certain that this would become a serious practical question; but that it could never be thus considered, must be evident to all who have attentively examined the subject.

Neither the soil, the climate, nor the productions of that portion of California south of 36 deg. 30 min. nor indeed of any portion of it, north or south, is adapted to slave labor; and besides, every facility would be there afforded to the slave to escape from his master. Such property would be utterly insecure in any part of California. It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., which will be chiefly composed of our fellow citizens from the eastern, middle and western states, will ever reestablish slavery within its limits. In regard to New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, the question has been already settled by the admission of Texas.

Should we acquire territory beyond the Rio Grande, and east of the Rocky Mountains, it is still more improbable that a majority of the people of that region would consent to reestablish slavery. They are, themselves, in a large proportion, a colored population; and among them, the negro does not socially belong to a degraded race.

The question is, therefore, not one of practical importance. Its agitation, however honestly intended, can produce no effect but to alienate the people of different portions of the Union from each other; to excite sectional divisions and jealousies; and to distract and possibly destroy the Democratic party, on the ascendancy of whose principles and measures depends, as I firmly believe, the success of our grand experiment of self-government.

Such have been my individual opinions, openly and freely expressed, ever since the commencement of the present unfortunate agitation; and, of all places in the world, I prefer to put them on record before the incorruptible Democracy of Old Berks. I, therefore, beg leave to offer you the following sentiment:

The Missouri Compromise.—Its adoption in 1820 saved the Union from threatened convulsion. Its extension in 1848 to any new territory which we may acquire, will secure the like happy result.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.
Charles Kessler, Esq., President, and George F. Spray and Jacob Livengood, Esqs., Secretaries, &c. &c.

The Washington Union, says the Hon. Ransom H. Gillett, who was an intimate and warm friend of the lamented Silas Wright, has been for some time compiling the speeches and political writings of that great man, with a view of publishing them.

The Diving Bell Boat succeeded, a short time since, in raising about \$25,000 in specie from the wreck of the Tennessee, which was sunk near Stack Island, in the Mississippi, about 21 years ago.

HENRY CLAY. The Louisville Journal, (probably speaking by authority,) says that Mr. Clay long since "resolved that he would not again be a candidate for the Presidency, unless required to be by the voice of the American people without distinction of party."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 21, 1847.

"The Union must be preserved."

The Result!

Below we give the result of the election so far as we have been able to obtain it. It is a GLORIOUS TRIUMPH of Democratic principles over Federalism, Treason and the Mexican Alliance. It is a real Buena Vista, Cero Gordo defeat for the "Line Backs!"

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

	Fessenden.		Brouson.		Dana.		Fessenden.		Brouson.		Dana.	
Andover,	60	54	8	65	46	70	41	181	31	161	31	161
Bethel,	172	25	67	169	70	41	181	31	161	31	161	
Brownfield,	172	25	67	169	70	41	181	31	161	31	161	
Buckfield,	191	51	21	171	31	2	5	191	51	21	171	
Denmark,	154	21	17	110	3	8	8	154	21	17	110	
Franklin,	176	60	15	133	44	11	11	176	60	15	133	
Greenville,	38	23	7	22	15	8	8	38	23	7	22	
Hiram,	128	44	14	104	45	40	40	128	44	14	104	
Hebron,	40	54	21	39	55	64	64	40	54	21	39	
Hardford,	93	47	70	87	47	10	10	93	47	70	87	
Livermore,	66	154	73	61	137	67	67	66	154	73	61	
Lovell,	103	50	30	102	45	41	41	103	50	30	102	
Letter B.	3	2	24	1	1	1	1	3	2	24	1	
Mason,	17			15				17			15	
Somerville,	121	130	36	104	103	31	31	121	130	36	104	
Paris,	264	84	22	297	54	65	65	264	84	22	297	
Porter,	143	34	4	132	24	2	2	143	34	4	132	
Rumford,	129	96	10	120	95	6	6	129	96	10	120	
Sumner,	84	88	30	82	55	20	20	84	88	30	82	
Sweden,	53	30	29	50	23	25	25	53	30	29	50	
Turner,	248	134	48	220	11	17	17	248	134	48	220	
Waterford,	102	55	70	91	57	35	35	102	55	70	91	
Woodstock,	38	3	23	121	27	23	23	38	3	23	121	
Franklin Pl.	12	6	6	28				12	6	6	28	
Pl. No. 5,	10	5	6	2	6	5	5	10	5	6	2	
A. No. 2,	14	1	1	16				14	1	1	16	
	2639	1231	624	2485	1069	553	553	2639	1231	624	2485	

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

At the trial in September last, a majority of votes was necessary for a choice. Since then the law has been changed and a plurality elects.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Asa W. H. Clapp, democrat, is elected over Little, fed., by a majority of 417, and a plurality of 1847.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Franklin Clark, democrat, is elected over Morse, fed., by a plurality which will not fall below 500 and may reach 1000. Morse's plurality last year was 556. In the towns heard from the democratic gain from last September is about 1000.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Ephraim K. Smart is undoubtedly elected by a handsome plurality over Ralph C. Johnson, fed. Twenty-four towns in Waldo give Smart a plurality of 1002, a gain from last year of 307.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—James S. Wiley, democrat, is elected by a plurality of about 1000 over Kingsbury, fed. This completes the Congressional delegation.

SENATE.

The democrats have elected three in Oxford, three in York, four in Cumberland, three in Waldo, one in Aroostook, and three in Hancock and Washington.—17.

The federalists have elected three in Kennebec. There is no choice in Lincoln (1), in Somerset (2), in Franklin (1), in Piscataquis (1), and in Penobscot (3).

The vacancies will be filled by the Senate, and that body will stand 28 democrats to 3 federalists.

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

Oxford—entitled to 12.
Democrats—Buckfield, &c., William B. Walton; Porter &c., Asa Hubbard; Waterford &c., Wm. Pingree; Rumford &c., David Knapp; Andover &c., A. H. Small; Paris &c., Z. Thayer; Bethel &c., Cole.—7.

Oxford &c., no choice; Turner &c., no choice; Hardford &c., no choice; Livermore, no choice; Fryeburg &c., no choice.

YORK—entitled to 16—has elected 5 democrats and 2 fed. Remainder not heard from.

CUMBERLAND—entitled to 20—2 democrats, and 4 fed. Remainder no choice; two not heard from.

LINCOLN—entitled to 13. Elected 7 democrats and 4 fed. Six districts no choice; two not heard from.

HANCOCK—entitled to 5. Elected 3 democrats, and 1 fed. No choice in two districts.—Remainder not heard from.

KENNEBEC—entitled to 16. Elected 1 democrat, and 4 fed. Eleven districts no choice.

SOMERSET—entitled to 10. Elected 5 democrats. No choice in two districts. Remainder not heard from.

PENOBSCOT—entitled to 14. Elected 1 democrat, and 3 fed. No choice in two districts. Remainder not heard from.

WALDO—entitled to 13. Elected 10 democrats. No choice in three districts.

FRANKLIN—entitled to 4. Elected 3 democrats. Three districts no choice.

By the above it will be perceived that the democrats have elected 49 members, the federalists 18—that there are 37 districts in which no choice was effected, and 47 districts not heard from.

In the foregoing the democrats have gained 14 members from last year, and lost none.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The democrats have elected their county officers in Oxford, York, Cumberland, Hancock,

Penobscot, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis, Aroostook, and probably in Washington.

The Federalists have elected in Kennebec, Lincoln, and probably in Somerset.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Returns from 187 towns on the several questions submitted to the people, is as follows, [a majority of votes decides].

On the question of limiting the power of the Legislature to involve the State in debt to an amount exceeding \$300,000, the yeas are 12629, and the nays 3678.

On the question of changing the Constitution so that the Governor shall be elected by a plurality of votes, the yeas are 9302, nays 8222.

On the question of electing Senators by plurality the yeas were 9257, nays 7809.

On the question of electing Representatives to the Legislature by plurality, the yeas are 9, 161, and the nays 7584.

These returns embrace nearly one half the towns in the State, and the indications are that the remainder will not come in so favorably to those amendments. The State Credit amendment is undoubtedly adopted, but we think the indications are that the other three are rejected. The vote on them is little more than half as large as that for Governor, and that will hardly come up to two-thirds of a full vote.

RECAPITULATION.

	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
Oxford 26 1/2	2090	1291	924	2450	1090
York 18 1/2	3000	2229	600	2450	1543
Cumberland 6 1/2	5389	4044	1000	4407	2081
Lincoln 34 1/2	3700	2228	772	3014	1818
Hancock 6 1/2	1382	1102	100	1304	1082
Washington 5 1/2	807	979	4	230	201
Kennebec 25 1/2	2800	4475	1076	1081	254
Somerset 16 1/2	1011	1273	476	960	1207
Penobscot 20 1/2	2423	2051	912	2579	2217
Waldo 14 1/2	2274	1458	400	2241	1125
Franklin 15 1/2	2455	1697	375	1782	625
Piscataquis 12 1/2	1650	600	400	538	290
	20248	23235	7009	23890	19312

The Election.

We copy the following article from the Augusta Age. It is very brief but just.

"The battle has been fought! The ISSUE has been decided! TREASON is repudiated in Maine!"

"Abandoning all its old hobbies, Federalism pressed into the canvass, 'the Mexican war,' as the great issue upon which it rested its hopes of success. The issue was promptly met and accepted by the Democracy of the State. That issue has been 'well and truly' tried by the PEOPLE. Their verdict has been rendered. A stern and emphatic condemnation of the treasonable conduct of federalism in again arraying in opposition to the country while engaged in a war with a foreign power, has been unequivocally pronounced. It is a verdict from which there is no appeal. It is the judgment of the highest tribunal known to the country."

"Let it then go forth, that Maine still ranges herself under the 'STAR AND STRIPES' of true Republicanism—that she adheres to the American side of the contest now going on between this country and Mexico—that she goes for strengthening the arm of the Executive of the Union in his patriotic efforts to maintain the integrity of our soil against Mexican aggression, and to protect the rights and uphold the honor of the country—that she eschews that reasonable policy advocated by the Corvins, the Giddingses, the Bots, and others of the smaller fry of Mexican allies, in and out of Congress, spurning as ignominious the idea of ordering our brave and victorious armies to beat a 'Moscow Retreat' from the fields of Mexico—that she is opposed to 'backing out' of a war forced upon us by the acts of the enemy, and that too, without indemnity for the past, guarantees for the future, or even impunity from a reprobation of like outrages, for the present—that she has adjoined the seal of condemnation upon that recreant man, who while in Congress refused to vote supplies to our army in Mexico, and who otherwise did all in his power to embarrass and cripple his government in the prosecution of the war, and in aid of the enemy. Nobly has Maine sustained the administration in its firm and patriotic course upon this question. She will ever stand by the country."

"Let it not hereafter be said that this is the 'President's war.' It is the 'PEOPLE'S WAR.' It is their by adoption—it is their, because undertaken in defence of their dearest rights—it is the COUNTRY'S WAR! and the PEOPLE of the country, will so declare, as Maine has already declared."

Subordinate to this great national aspect of the question, the result of the election on Monday is not unimportant, so far as it will influence the future prospects of the two great political parties of the country. That result is as cheering to the democracy as it is mortifying and disastrous to federalism. It is a glorious opening of the FLOOD CAMPAIGN! Maine has firmly met and rallied back the rising tide of Treason and Federalism, and set the current in favor of PATRIOTISM AND DEMOCRACY. She proudly 'LEADS THE WAY' to a grand democratic triumph throughout the Union. The tidings she sends to the democracy of her sister States, will cheer their hearts, animate their courage, and excite them to emulate her glorious example. She has set the ball of victory in motion. Pennsylvania speaks next—she will respond to Maine, and echo back the notes of triumph. She will 'keep the ball in motion.' New York will then take it—and her giant arm will impart to it a momentum which shall cause it to roll on, throughout the length and breadth of the Union. Federalism is destined to receive such a defeat this fall that it cannot recover from the shock in season for the campaign of 1848. Its doom is already pronounced."

The new patent elastic garters are all the rage.

Complete the Victory!

Let the Democracy in each Representative District where there was no choice on Monday week, see to it, that the victory is rendered complete by the election of a Democrat, at the next trial wherever their strength entitles them to one. Let not personal differences, or predilections in respect to men, stand in the way of the triumphant success of the principles of the party. Let not the glorious victory, in the election of Governor, be sullied by a diminution of strength in the Legislature.

Board of Education.

We are requested to remind the Superintendent School Committees in the several Towns and Plantations in Oxford County, that their annual meeting for the choice of a member of the Board of Education will be held at Paris on Tuesday, the 28th of September, instant.

Teachers' Institute, for Oxford Co.

WILLIAM B. FOWLE, Esq., of Boston, we understand, will be one of the instructors at the Institute to be held at Paris the 28th inst.

Mr. Crosby, the Secretary of the Board of Education, will deliver a Lecture before the Institute on Tuesday evening, Sept. 28th, on "the claims of the Free School."

Lectures also will be delivered, on subsequent evenings, on the following subjects, viz:—

On the duties and responsibilities of Teachers of Youth, by REV. N. BUTLER, of Turner.

On the duties of parents in relation to schools, where their children attend, by REV. G. BATES, of Turner.

On Female Education, by C. FARRAR, Esq., of Waterville.

On the motives proper to be employed to promote the progress of schools, by HON. D. HAMMONS, of Lovell.

On Physiology as a branch of instruction, and on Physical Education, by W. A. RYER, M. D., Paris.

On the development and training of the intellectual faculties, by E. P. HINDS, of Norway.

On the education of the moral powers, by REV. G. K. SHAW, of Paris.

On the introduction of vocal music as a branch of instruction, by HON. S. EXETER, of Paris.

On the danger of relying upon the supposed facilities of education and the tendency to superficial acquisitions, by REV. C. B. DAVIS, of Paris.

The Rev. Mr. Thurston will also give a Lecture before the Institute.

The Lectures will all be free, and the friends of popular education, Ladies, Gentlemen, and children, are cordially invited to attend.

VERMONT ELECTION.

There is no choice of Governor in Vermont. Returns from 145 towns give for Eaton, fed., 16,211 votes; for Dillingham, dem., 13,370; for Brainard, abo., 4,786. A gain to the democrats from last year of about 1000 votes.

The fed. have serious apprehensions that they have lost the Senate. The towns heard from have elected 77 democrats, 36 fed., and 10 abolitionists, to the House. Fifteen towns to be heard from. The Senate not definitely ascertained. It is believed that in the Senate, there will be either a tie or a democratic majority of one. We do not yet despair of seeing Vermont democratic.

ALABAMA.

The complete returns of the late elections in this State, give, for Governor, Chapman, dem., 83,000 votes; for Davis, fed., 28,067. Chapman's majority, 54,933.

The Senate stands 17 democrats to 16 fed. The House stands 62 democrats to 38 fed.

Six democrats and one fed have been elected as members of the next Congress.

FIRE.—We learn that the dwelling house of Mr. Farnum Abbott of Andover, in this county, with all its contents, was consumed by fire on the night of the 6th inst. Loss estimated at \$2000. The fire was discovered about two o'clock in the morning, but had made such progress that the inmates barely had time to escape, saving, comparatively, nothing. The house was insured, but it is supposed the policy was rendered void by a transfer of the property a short time before, and is, therefore, a total loss.

INCREASE OF REVENUE BY REDUCING TAXES. Sir Robert Peel, in his speech to the electors of Tamworth has July, stated that since the year 1841, taxes had been repealed to the amount of eight million pound sterling, and that notwithstanding this, the revenue of 1846, not counting the new tax on income, was larger by a million of pounds than that of 1841. This is a most astonishing statement, and yet we are compelled to believe it. The Government of Great Britain have gone on from year to year reducing taxes, and on a vast number of articles abolishing them altogether; yet all the while, the revenue has been growing upon their hands. But the income revenue is a small matter compared with the increased comfort and prosperity of the people. Strange that any statesman, after this, should hesitate to adopt this liberal system. Strange that England has been able not only to endure and survive her centuries of bad government, but to grow rich in spite of it. There is an amount of taxes repealed greater than was ever imposed upon this nation, and yet the terrible burthen of fifty millions of annual revenue has not been diminished, nor the intolerable burthen of a lordly priesthood and secular aristocracy reduced.

Mrs. PARTISGROSS. "Don't put too much confidence in a lover's vows and sighs," said Mrs. Partingross to her niece; "let him tell you how he loves you with strawberries and cream, cheeks like a carnation, and an eye like an asterisk, but such things often come from a tender heart than a tender heart."

DEMOCRACY IN ENGLAND.

That true democratic principle is just working its way into the hearts of the industrial masses of Great Britain is most obvious. The bold-outspoken sentiments, that thunder from the hustings, and find a faithful echo through the press—the strong and determined tone of the chartists—the passage of the corn law bill—the total annihilation of the last fragment of the Tory party—all bespeak a new era. The rights of the lower classes are beginning to be recognized, and the people themselves are beginning to realize their power. We trust, in heaven, that the day is not far distant when the whole aristocratic system of that tyrannical government will fall, by its own weight, into ruin.

Our attention has been directed to this subject, seeing the following notice, in an English paper, of a speech lately delivered to an assemblage of eight or ten thousand British people, by the celebrated Mr. Sturges, a candidate for a seat in Parliament for Leeds. It is warmed with the true democratic fire.

"He commenced by declaring that, holding that every one of his fellow citizens not convicted of crime, was entitled to the right of suffrage, he would not consent to be put in nomination for Parliament, if he had not the support of the non-electors, so unjustly deprived of a voice in the choice of rulers. He was in favor of a total separation of Church and State—of entire freedom of trade—the abolition of the game laws, and those of primogeniture and entail. Would abolish all outlaws and capital punishment. He saw no necessity for supporting at an annual expense of £20,000,000, a standing army and navy. He would allow no man in receipt of pay and pension from the government, to hold a seat in Parliament.

COUNTERFEITERS. True F. Young, arrested last week by officer Pierce, was brought before the police court yesterday for passing counterfeit bills, and, waiving an examination, was committed for trial in the municipal court.

A few months ago he was tried in New York for a similar offence, and in the defence were produced the depositions of two persons named Thomas Shepley, of Boston, tending to prove an alibi.

The jury disagreed, and subsequently the prosecuting officer discontinued the case, and Young was discharged. Six weeks ago the aforesaid Thomas and Shepley were arrested in this city for passing counterfeit bills, and held to answer at the municipal court, where the former was convicted, and the latter discharged. It is supposed that city marshal Tukey obtained some information from Thomas which enabled him to set some wires in motion in New York, and when Young was taken last week he started for that city, and held a consultation with the head of the police there. The result was the organization of two expeditions, one for the broker's office of St. Len Brannard's son, St. Wall street, and the other for the residence of Horace Bonney, in Williamsburgh, L. I. The latter was under the direction of Mr. Tukey. When the officers arrived at Bonney's house, he knocked under, saying, "Gentlemen, it is all up with me—go up stairs, where you will find what you have come for." They found about \$4000 in amount, on various banks in New York, Michigan, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and several engraved plates for the bills, a copperplate press, and other necessary implements for the trade.

After Bonney was secured, two of the officers, while going to Brannard's house in the same place, met him in the street, and told him that Bonney wanted to see him. Not suspecting any thing, he jumped into their carriage and was driven to Bonney's. Upon finding how things stood with Bonney, Brannard turned to the fireplace, took a handful of bills from his pocket and threw them into the fire, and when the New York officers rushed to the fireplace to save the bills, he made a run towards the door to make his escape, but was there intercepted by Mr. Tukey, and had to submit. In one of his pockets were found three counterfeit bills on the Falmouth Bank, Mass., being the same kind as Young was arrested for passing.

The expedition against Brannard's office in Wall street was equally successful. The officers took Thomas L. Brannard, the son, and Leon and Almsworth, an old hand at the business and found under sheets of counterfeit bills, representing another sum of \$4000. They also found some seventy letters, relating to the counterfeiting business, addressed to Selden. This fact fixes his position.

Brannard's race may now be considered as run. He was once in high feather in Boston, when the lottery business was legal and popular. About twenty years ago, in order to get an advance of tickets from Providence, he found it necessary to satisfy the brokers there that some real estate which he had in Roxbury had been freed from a claim which Harrison Gray Otis held upon it. This he did by sending on a receipt of payment, purporting to be signed by Mr. Otis. An indictment for forgery followed, and Brannard was convicted in the municipal court. He appealed to the supreme court, where he was defended by Mr. Webster, and the government not being able to show either the making or the uttering of the receipt in the county Suffolk, he was acquitted. After dealing in lottery tickets was prohibited in this state, he was frequently prosecuted under the statute, and finally moved to New York. [Boston Post 15th.

Ethical Hovens. An ingenious Frenchman has discovered that by administering ether to a live of bees, he can deprive them of consciousness, and remove their honey, without dread of their stings. It is to be hoped that no clever burglar may find out a similar method of robbing houses!

"John, has the doctor arrived?" "Yes, sir! Then go immediately for the undertaker!"

ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

We learn that the contracts for the third division of this road, extending from Danville to Paris cape, near Norway, have been declared off to Messrs. Wood & Bluck, they being the lowest bidders on the division, by still eight thousand dollars, it is said. One-third of the distance to the Canada line, therefore, is now under contract, and, bating untoward circumstances and bad luck, will be in operation for that distance early in the summer of 1849. [Argus.]

MORE EMANCIPATION.—The recent act of the French Chambers, modifying the condition of slaves in the French colonies, has had the effect to secure the election of a Colonial Council in French Guiana, every member of which is in favor of emancipation. The next advice will probably be, that a decisive step has been taken by said Council for the accomplishment of that object.

The Mormons, who have two large settlements on each side of the river, 25 miles below Old Council Bluffs, are in a prosperous condition. They are about ten thousand strong, on each side of the river. The site which they have selected for their new city and called Winter Quarters is said to be still more beautiful than the site on which Nauvoo stands. The country around cannot be excelled for beauty of scenery or richness of soil. The town of Winter Quarters contains 6000 inhabitants. They have about 8000 acres of the most luxuriant corn which it is thought will yield a beautiful harvest.

State of Religion. A correspondent in a neighboring town gives the following rather unpromising account of the occupations of a rainy Sunday in the country. His letter is dated the 12th.

"It has been a stormy day and the meeting-house has not been opened. Most of the members of the society have been out shooting pigeons or firing at a mark. One of the elders has been working out his tax, I suppose, as I noticed him mending the road in front of his house."

Providence Journal.

The national convention of the native American party in Philadelphia finally nominated General Zachary Taylor for President, General H. A. Dearborn, of Massachusetts, for Vice President.

A French surgeon asserts that by exposing men and animals to a galvanic current from Clarke's electro-magnetic apparatus, he has succeeded in rendering them insensible to pain as if they had inhaled sulphuric acid.

Parker Phillips, an abolitionist of the Garrison school, calls the U. S. government "a communion of organized pirates, for whose utter extermination every civilized nation on the globe should feel bound to labor."

PUBLIC OPINION IN TENNESSEE.—The Ohio Press makes the following statement: "We have ourselves heard Senator Jarman declare repeatedly, that, 'if the abstract question were submitted to the people of Tennessee to-morrow, three-fifths of them would vote for the abolition of slavery.'"

The Louisville Journal says, that the great crop now looked to with more than ordinary interest in Kentucky is the *hog crop*. With the abundance of corn and potatoes, hogs will be as fine as they ever were.

Woman. The good government of families leads to the comfort of communities and the welfare of States. Of every domestic circle woman is the centre. Home the centre of purest and dearest joy—home is the empire of woman! There she plans, directs, performs; the acknowledged source of dignity and felicity. Where female virtue is most pure, female sense most improved, female deportment is most correct, there is most propriety of social manners. The early years of childhood—those most precious years of life and opening reason—are confined to woman's superintendence. She, therefore, may be presumed to lay the foundation of all the virtues and all the wisdom that enrich the world.

A Mr. Cooper was lately married to Miss Stacey, in Philadelphia. A generation of Barrels is expected.

Dyspepsia.—This distressing complaint is a weakness of the digestive organs, and like every other disease, is caused by impurity of the blood. The gastric juices, a fluid peculiar to the stomach, when secreted from bad blood, is deficient in those wonderful solvent properties which are of such vital importance to digestion. Consequently, the food, instead of being speedily dissolved, often becomes absolutely spoiled or putrefied in the stomach; hence bad breath, sour belching, costiveness, pains in the stomach, cholera, dysentery, cholera morbus, and other dreadful complaints.

Wright's Italian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for Dyspepsia, because they cleanse the stomach, and bowels from all bilious humors, and purify the blood. Four or five of said Pills, taken at night on an empty stomach, will in all cases give relief, and if continued for a short time, will not only make a perfect cure of Dyspepsia, but will assuredly drive pain or distress of every description from the body.

Beasts of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, once more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The gnomes for sale by CHARLES H. CROCKER, Paris Hill; Charles Duran, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; John Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Jefferson, Coudersport, Libby, and others, Haverhill; Clark, Haverhill; Woodstock, and J. Howe, Norway.

New England Office, 128 Tremont Street, Boston.

DEATHS.

In Poland, on the 25th inst. Mr. Lewis W. Harris, aged 28 years.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on the 10th inst., by Rev. B. H. Stedfield, Mr. John A. Hutchins, of Cambridge, Mass., to Miss Phoebe S. Rowe, of Portland, Me. At Livertown, Milton Welch of Monmouth, to Miss Caroline P. Kimball of Turner.

NEWELL & NISBURN,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

AT WHOLESALE,

Corner of Middle and Free Streets,

(Between Dearing's & Greenough's New Blocks),

Portland.

Sept. 15, 1847. (F 20)

Iron Foundry.

THE NEW IRON FOUNDRY and STEEL WORKS, at STEEP FALLS, is completed and in operation, ready to execute orders for any kind of custom or job work.

The proprietors are determined to make this establishment worthy the support of the public. They have spared no expense in the construction and arrangement of their works; and having secured the services of experienced and skillful workmen, and supplied them with the best of materials, will warrant their work and wares to be equal to anything of the kind made elsewhere.

They are now manufacturing Stoves, Cast-iron Kettles, Ovens, Ash and Boiler-Boilers, Cast and Wrought Boxes, Door Sumpers, Grind Stone Granks, with Grind rollers, &c., &c. But as the cold season is approaching, they will, for the present, devote their works principally to the manufacture of

STOVES,

and would call the attention of purchasers particularly to the extensive and excellent variety of patterns they have already on hand. Among them are

Four sizes of 4 Boiler Premium Cooking Stoves, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with holes from 7 to 10 inches diameter.

Four sizes of 4 Boiler Premium Cooking Stoves, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with holes from 8 to 10 inches diameter.

Two sizes of 4 Boiler Premium Cooking Stoves, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with holes from 8 to 10 inches diameter.

Two sizes of 4 Boiler Premium Cooking Stoves, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with holes from 8 to 10 inches diameter.

Three sizes of Six Plates.

These are modern patterns—got up in good style, and sufficiently heavy to be durable.

These Stoves are being made from No. 1 Swedish Pig Iron, and will not be liable to crack or give out, but as certain plates of all Stoves fall before the rest, the fact that new plates can at any time be procured, and what would otherwise be a useless Stove, at a small expense made as good as new—is a consideration that must give the home manufacturer article (other things being equal) a decided preference over those manufactured at a distance.

All kinds of Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper Ware furnished as above at the shortest notice; and the whole at prices that shall be satisfactory to purchasers.

BROWN & CO.

Sept. 15, 1847.

To the County Commissioners for the Counties of Oxford and Kennebec.

THE undersigned petitioners, inhabitants of said Counties, would respectfully but earnestly represent that public convenience and necessity require attention to be made to make a safe and convenient road from Bangor Point in the County of Oxford, to the Kennebec River, in the vicinity of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec. That the road as now travelled, between said points or termini, is narrow, circuitous and unnecessarily hilly. That said road may be greatly improved by pursuing the most direct and feasible route from said Bangor Point to Bangor Falls, Jackson Corner, Dixfield Village, Canton Point, North Livermore Corner, William's Ferry, thence to near Gardner Perkins and from thence to the South River Village, in North Wayne, and from thence to the narrows of the Pond between Windmill Village and Bangor Point, and thence across said narrows to the old road near Bangor Falls, thence to Bangor Falls, and from thence to the River aforesaid, regarding said points only so far as public convenience and necessity may require. That the County Commissioners will meet on the 1st of October, and the petitioners may, after due notice, jointly proceed to view said route, and locate the same as a public highway. As in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

R. B. DUNN & 12 others.

Aug. 7, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, September Term, 1847.

Upon the foregoing Petition, which was entered at the Term aforesaid, it was Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that the County Commissioners will meet on the 1st of October, at the dwelling-house of Samuel E. Merrill, in said Bangor, on the 14th day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set out in the petition; and will, after such view, give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; and that said notice be given by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Age, a paper published by the printer to the State, and in the Oxford Democrat, a paper printed at Paris in the County of Oxford; and also by causing attested copies of the petition and this order of the County Commissioners to be served upon the towns of Bangor, Dixfield, Canton, Livermore, East Livermore, Wayne, Fayette, Windmill, Bangor, and all the towns and places which may be located in three public places in each of said towns; said publications, services, and notices, to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting and view, and that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order of Court thereon: 20

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned petitioners would represent that the County Road near Bangor Point, at East Dixfield, to Col. John F. Holman's, at the Common (so called) in said town, is being very hilly and expensive to keep in repair, and subject to heavy drifting in the winter time, would ask that, after proper preliminary proceedings, you would proceed to view and make such alterations, or new locations, on said route leading by John Thomas as you shall think the public convenience and necessity require.

NATHANIEL KINNEY & 20 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of September, 1847.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested therein, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel E. Merrill, in said Bangor, on the 14th day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set out in the petition; and will, after such view, give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; and that said notice be given by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Age, a paper published by the printer to the State, and in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said copies in three public places in each of said towns of Bangor and Dixfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said copies in three public places in each of said towns; said publications, services, and notices, to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon: 20

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